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Review of the methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development

Working methods of the Commission on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which the Assembly requested each functional commission to examine its methods of work in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits. The report reviews the methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development, particularly with respect to enhancing the implementation of, and follow-up to, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcome document of the twenty-first special session of the Assembly, as well as with respect to contributing to the implementation of, and follow-up to, the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields. The report concludes with recommendations for further improving the methods of work of the Commission.

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Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields". In paragraph 46 of that resolution, the Assembly requested each functional commission to examine its methods of work in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, recognizing that there was no need for a uniform approach since each functional commission had its own specificity, and to make that examination on the basis of a report with recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General to each functional commission. The Assembly further requested that the functional commissions and other relevant bodies of the Economic and Social Council should report to the Council no later than 2005 on the outcome of that examination.

I. Mandates and terms of reference of the Commission on Population and Development

A. Mandates prior to the International Conference on Population and Development

2. The Population Commission was established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council in 1946, by Council resolution 3 (III) of 3 October 1946. In accordance with that resolution and the modifications made to paragraph 1 thereof by Council resolution 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948, the terms of reference of the Population Commission are as follows:

> "The Population Commission shall arrange for studies and advise the Economic and Social Council on:
>
> "(a) The size and structure of populations and the changes therein;
>
> "(b) The interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors;
>
> "(c) Policies designed to influence the size and structure of populations and the change therein;
>
> "(d) Any other demographic questions on which either the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may seek advice."

3. Following the United Nations World Population Conference, in 1974, held in Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974, the Economic and Social Council in decision 87 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 requested the Population Commission:

(a) To examine on a biennial basis the results of the continuous process of monitoring the World Population Plan of Action,[1] in accordance with paragraph 107 of the Plan of Action, and to bring its findings to the attention of the Council;

(b) To contribute, within its competence, advice for the comprehensive review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals and

recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and to report its findings to the Council.

Paragraph 107 of the World Population Plan of Action read as follows: "It is recommended that monitoring of population trends and policies discussed in this Plan of Action should be undertaken continuously as a specialized activity of the United Nations and reviewed biennially by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, beginning in 1977. Because of the shortness of the intervals, such monitoring would necessarily have to be selective with regard to its informational content and should focus mainly on new and emerging population trends and policies."

4. Following the International Conference on Population, 1984, held in Mexico City from 6 to 14 August 1984, the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1985/4 of 28 May 1985 reaffirmed the role of the Population Commission as set forth in resolution 150 (VII).

B. Revision of mandate in relation to the review of the follow-up to, and implementation of, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

5. Following the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, decided that the name of the Population Commission should be changed to the Commission on Population and Development, which decision was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1995/209 of 10 February 1995. In its resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995, the Council endorsed the terms of reference proposed by the Commission in its report in its twenty-eighth session,[2] which were modified as follows:

> "The Commission on Population and Development shall assist the Council by:
>
> "(a) Arranging for studies and advising the Council on:
>
> "(i) Population issues and trends, including determinants and consequences;
>
> "(ii) Integrating population and development strategies;
>
> "(iii) Population and related development policies and programmes;
>
> "(iv) Provision of population assistance, upon request, to developing countries and, on a temporary basis, to countries with economies in transition;
>
> "(v) Any other population and development questions on which either the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may seek advice;
>
> "(b) Monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the national, regional and global levels, identifying reasons for success and failure, and advising the Council thereon;

"...

"(c) Providing appropriate recommendations to the Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of the Programme of Action."

II. Working methods of the Commission on Population and Development: enhancement of the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcome document of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly

6. The General Assembly, in paragraph 47 of its resolution 57/270 B, underscored that the functional commissions, when mandated, should continue to have the primary responsibility for the review and assessment of progress made in implementing United Nations conference documents, while taking on a new focus on their methods of work.

7. The Commission on Population and Development has continually reviewed and revised its methods of work to allow it to assume its role as the central intergovernmental body responsible for follow-up to United Nations international conferences on population, including, most recently, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly held in 1999.

8. Innovations in relation to the working methods of the Commission have been introduced over the past decade and are outlined below.

A. Periodicity of meetings

9. When first established, the Population Commission met annually (as decided by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 55 (IV) of 28 March 1947), with its first session having taken place in Lake Success, New York, from 6 to 10 February 1947. In 1954, the Council decided, in resolution 557 C (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, to convene the Commission once every two years. The Commission held biennial sessions of two weeks in length until 1995 when it recommended that, in order to provide a more sustained review of the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[3] it should meet once a year, beginning in 1996, for a period of five working days (Commission decision 1995/1),[4] as taken note of by the Council in its resolution 1995/55.

B. Membership, composition and terms of office

10. In its resolution 3 (III), in which the Economic and Social Council established the Population Commission, the Council stated that the Commission should consist of 1 representative from each of 12 Members of the United Nations selected by the Council and that the term of office of members of the Commission should be three

years. It also established a system of rotation of elections whereby one third of the Commission members would be elected every year.

11. In its resolution 591 (XX) of 5 August 1955, after the periodicity of meetings of the Population Commission had been changed from annual to biennial, the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the term of office of members of the Commission from three to four years, starting with members elected in 1955. This provision is still in place.

12. The number of members of the Population Commission has increased several times. In part I of its resolution 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the membership of the Commission to 18 members to be elected from among the Members of the United Nations. In its resolution 1147 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, the Council decided to enlarge the membership again, with effect from 1 January 1967, to 27 members, to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern: (a) 7 members from African States; (b) 5 members from Asian States; (c) 5 members from Latin American States; (d) 7 members from Western European and other States; and (e) 3 members from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

13. Most recently, after the International Conference on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1995/320 of 12 December 1995, decided that the membership of the Commission on Population and Development should be increased to 47, consisting of: (a) 12 members from African States; (b) 11 members from Asian States; (c) 5 members from Eastern European States; (d) 9 members from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) 10 members from Western European and other States. In the same decision, the Council also established that members of the Commission should be elected by the Council from among the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies.

14. The Economic and Social Council has stressed in several instances the importance of ensuring that the Governments of those States Members of the United Nations selected by the Council to serve on the Commission nominate representatives to the Commission who have the required expertise. In resolution 3 (III), the Council stated that, with a view to securing a balanced representation of the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should consult with the Governments of the Members of the United Nations so selected before the representatives were finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.

15. In its decision 88 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, the Council decided that the Population Commission should preserve its character as an expert governmental body on all population matters representing all geographical regions of the world and that, in accordance with established procedures, the Secretary-General should consult with the Governments elected to serve on the Population Commission about the nomination of their representatives, in order to ensure a balance of representation of the various disciplines covered by the work of the Commission.

16. In its resolution 1987/72 of 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council invited the Secretary-General, with a view to securing balanced representation in the Population Commission of the various areas of technical and substantive expertise in the field of population studies and population assistance, to consult with

Governments of the States members of the Commission, in conformity with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 3 (III) and the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, before representatives were finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.

17. Lastly, in its resolution 1995/55 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Council reiterated its decision that government representatives nominated to serve on the Commission should have the relevant background in population and development.

C. Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development

18. Before the enlargement of the membership of the Population Commission to 27, the Bureau of the Commission had consisted of 4 persons, a Chair and 3 Vice-chairpersons. As of 1967, the Bureau increased to 5 persons, each from a different regional group. The full list of Member States whose representatives have served in the Bureau of the Commission is presented in table 1. As the table indicates, since 1985, after the International Conference on Population, 1984, there has been some degree of geographical rotation of the Chairmanship of the Commission.

19. Since the establishment of the Commission, its Bureau has been elected at the beginning of each session. In 2004, the Commission decided to elect the Bureau on the final day of each session and to establish a system of regular geographical rotation for the chairmanship of the Commission.[5] This new mode of operation will allow the Bureau elected at the end of a session to oversee the preparatory work for the next session.

20. Although the election of the Bureau had been supposed to take place at the start of the Commission's session until 2004, delays in the presentation of candidates by the regional groups regularly resulted in the late election of several members of the Bureau. Thus, between 1995 and 2002, in no case was the full Bureau elected during the 1st meeting of the Commission; and in several instances, the election of the membership of the Bureau was not completed before the 7th meeting of the Commission, when it was more than half way through its work. An improvement in this respect has taken place since 2003. During both the thirty-sixth and the thirty-seventh sessions of the Commission, in 2003 and 2004, the full Bureau was elected during the 1st meeting of each session.

Table 1
Members elected to the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development, 1947-2004

Year	*Chair*	*Vice-Chairpersons/Rapporteur*
1947	Peru	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom
1948	Peru	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom
1949	Peru	Australia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom
1950	France	United States of America, Yugoslavia
1951	France	Brazil, United States of America
1953	Yugoslavia	Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom
1955	Canada	Belgium, United Kingdom
1957	Canada	Belgium, United Kingdom
1959	Belgium	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
1961	Belgium	United Arab Republic, United States of America
1963	United Arab Republic	Greece, Japan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
1965	Australia	India, Panama, Yugoslavia
1967	Australia	Ghana, India, Philippines, Yugoslavia
1969	Philippines	Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, India
1971	India	Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, Jamaica
1973	Philippines	Costa Rica, Ghana, Netherlands, Romania
1975	Philippines	Costa Rica, Ghana, Netherlands, Romania
1977	Netherlands	Ecuador, Ghana, India
1979	Netherlands	Hungary, Ghana, India
1981	Sri Lanka	Panama, Finland, Nigeria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
1984	Netherlands	Costa Rica, Egypt, Hungary, Malaysia

Year	*Chair*	*Vice-Chairpersons/Rapporteur*
1985	India	Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Nigeria, Sweden
1987	Brazil	Bulgaria, Egypt, Netherlands, Thailand
1989	Poland	Burundi, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Mexico
1991	Germany	Bolivia, Egypt, Japan, Poland
1994	Japan	Jamaica, Hungary, Netherlands, Sudan
1995	Canada	India, Mexico, Poland, Tunisia
1996	Hungary	Belgium, Brazil, Kenya, Philippines
1997	Mexico	Hungary, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria
1998	Malaysia	Belgium, Niger, Peru, Ukraine
1999	Belgium	Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Panama
2000	Kenya	Croatia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jamaica
2001	Japan	El Salvador, Italy, Lithuania, South Africa
2002	Italy	Ghana, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania
2003	Lithuania	Bangladesh, Gambia, Luxembourg, Peru
2004	Peru	Bangladesh, Egypt, Lithuania, Netherlands

21. To ensure the efficiency of the Bureau, an effort has been made to elect a Chair from among re-elected members of the Bureau whenever feasible. Efforts are also made to ensure gender balance in the Bureau.

22. Since 1997, with the authorization of the Commission granted at its thirtieth session, the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development has been holding one intersessional meeting per year to plan the next session of the Commission. The intersessional meeting usually lasts two days and has generally been hosted by the Chair of the Commission in his or her country. Starting with the thirty-first session of the Commission in 1998, the report of the intersessional meeting of the Bureau has been introduced by the outgoing Chair. The report considers the work of the Commission as well as Bureau activities.

23. Over the years, the Bureau has initiated modifications in the working methods of the Commission with a view to increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission's review of the follow-up to, and implementation of, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

D. Multi-year work programme

24. In 1995, as part of the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development, the Commission recommended a multi-year work programme for the period 1996 to 1999, which was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1995/55. In addition to setting the themes for each annual session of the Commission from 1996 to 1999, the Commission's first multi-year plan established that the Commission would consider the quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in 1999.

25. Since 1995, the Commission had been selecting themes for future sessions at least two years in advance of each session, but a longer multi-year programme of work has not been adopted again. Table 2 lists the Commission's decisions on annual themes and the themes selected for different years. Since 1999, only in 2000 did the Commission select themes for more than one future session, thus covering a three-year planning horizon.

Table 2
Decisions by the Commission on Population and Development setting the annual special themes for the Commission's sessions

Decision number	*Title*	*Theme(s) selected*
1995/2	Programme questions	Special themes were set for the years 1996 to 1999 in annex II of the Commission's report on its twenty-eighth session, namely, "Reproductive rights and reproductive health" (1996), "International migration" (1997), "Health and mortality" (1998) and "Population growth, structure and distribution" (1999)
1998/1	Special theme for the Commission in the year 2000	"Population, gender, and development" for 2000
1999/1	Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2000-2004	"Population, environment and development" for 2001 and requested proposals for 2002 and 2003
2000/1	Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2001-2003	"Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS" for 2002; "Population, education and environment" for 2003

Decision number	*Title*	*Theme(s) selected*
2003/1	Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2005	"Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty" for 2005
2004/1	Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2005-2006	"International migration and development" for 2006

26. In 2004, the Commission considered the second quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action but it has not yet reaffirmed that the next quinquennial review and appraisal shall take place in 2009 or that a comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action would take place in 2014.

27. The adoption of a multi-year work programme and the selection of special themes have been guided by the need to review the follow-up to and implementation of the Programme of Action in a structured and comprehensive manner, over a given period. Since 1996, the themes selected have covered the major topics contained in the Programme of Action and, after 1999, in the key actions for its further implementation (see table 3).[6] Although there is generally a good correspondence between the themes selected and particular chapters of the Programme of Action, themes have often implied a clustering of topics treated in different chapters of the Programme of Action or in different sections of the key actions. However, such clustering has been driven by the intent of selecting a relevant and timely theme and not by that of focusing on clusters. In this regard, the Commission has been giving priority to the consideration of key or emerging issues in the field of population and development rather than to the more mechanical coverage of all issues covered in the Programme of Action.

Table 3
Special themes of the annual sessions of the Commission on Population and Development and parts of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation covered under those themes

Year	*Special theme*	*Chapter(s) of the Programme of Action*	*Section of the key actions*
1996	Reproductive rights and reproductive health	VII	-
1997	International migration	X	-
1998	Health and mortality	VIII	-
1999	Population growth, structure and distribution	VI, IX	-
2000	Population, gender and development	IV	III

Year	*Special theme*	*Chapter(s) of the Programme of Action*	*Section of the key actions*
2001	Population, environment and development	III.C	II.A
2002	Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS	VII, VIII.D	IV
2003	Population, education and development	XI	II.E
2004	Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	-	-
2005	Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty	VII.C, VIII.D, III	IV.D
2006	Intentional migration and development	X	II.C

28. In addition, in selecting special themes for the multi-year programme of work, the Commission, in its effort to give due regard to the work of other functional commissions and the Economic and Social Council, has endeavoured to choose themes that can provide timely input to important debates being held in those bodies. For instance, the theme on Population, gender and development was considered in the year marking the fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women so as to provide input to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. Similarly, consideration of the theme "Population, environment and development" was undertaken in 2001, one year before the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to serve as input for the preparatory process to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002.

E. Panel discussions and keynote speakers

29. Panel discussions, which had been initiated in the Commission on Population and Development in 1998 following a recommendation made by the Bureau at its intersessional meeting, were held from 1998 to 2002. Panels consisted of representatives of members of the Commission who presented and discussed in some depth the experience of their countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action as related to the special theme. Because of the length of the presentations, panel discussions did not lead to dialogue. For that reason, a new format has been tried since 2003, one involving single presentations by keynote speakers, with sufficient time allotted for presentation and discussion. Outside experts of renown have been invited as keynote speakers. Presentations have been stimulating and have led to useful dialogues between the keynote speakers and members of the Commission.

F. Interactions with other functional commissions and with the Economic and Social Council

30. Since 1999, members of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development have been meeting regularly with members of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council during the annual session of the Commission. In addition, the Chair of the Bureau of the Commission has been attending the annual meeting of Chairpersons of the functional commissions with the Bureau of the Council, most recently held at United Nations Headquarters on 19 July 2004. These meetings have been useful in providing a forum for the exchange of information and experience leading to increased collaboration and interaction between the functional commissions.

31. An example of such collaboration was the meeting held in 2004 between the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women and members of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development to exchange information on the process adopted by each Commission to carry out the review and appraisal of the outcome documents of their respective international conferences.

32. In addition, the Commission on Population and Development has had a long history of collaboration with the Statistical Commission, fostered by presentations by the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division or the Chair of the Statistical Commission to the Commission on Population and Development and presentations by the Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat to the Statistical Commission on subjects of mutual interest.

III. Recommendations for further development of the methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development

33. The following recommendations are proposed for the consideration of the Commission on Population and Development in preparing its report for submission to the Economic and Social Council with the purpose of improving its working methods in the context of the integrated and coordinated implementation of, and follow-up to, the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.

A. Membership and term of office

34. **With the election of the Bureau taking place at the end of each session, the Commission may wish to request a change in the term of office of its members so that a term would end at the end of the Commission's session rather than at the end of the calendar year.**

35. **In light of its role as an expert body providing advice to the United Nations system on population and development issues, the Commission may wish to reiterate the call upon Governments to appoint representatives who have the required expertise in the field of population and development.**

B. Bureau of the Commission

36. The Commission has already decided that there should be regular geographical rotation of the Chairmanship of the Commission. The Commission may wish to further decide that this rotation should start with the election held at the end of the thirty-eighth session and the order of rotation should be: (a) African States; (b) Asian States; (c) Eastern European States; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States; (e) Western European and other States.

37. The Commission may wish to request that the regional groups provide the names of their respective candidates to the Bureau by the 7th meeting of each session of the Commission to ensure that the election of the full Bureau can take place at the end of the session.

38. The Commission may wish to encourage regional groups to take the necessary steps to ensure that the candidate who will chair the Commission when the group's turn comes is elected to the Bureau one year prior to taking the Chairmanship, so as to ensure continuity in the work of the Bureau.

39. The Commission may wish to reaffirm the role of the Bureau in organizing the work of the Commission, making proposals for its work programme, suggesting improvements to its methods of work, and guiding collaboration and coordination with other commissions and with the Economic and Social Council.

C. Multi-year work programme

40. The Commission may wish to establish a planning horizon of at least two years, while maintaining its flexibility in responding to emerging issues in a timely fashion.

41. The Commission may decide to reiterate the need to conduct a periodic review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, maintaining the periodicity of five years.

42. The Commission may wish to reaffirm its prerogative to make decisions within its area of competence and to use its expertise to anticipate and deal with issues of concern in the field of population.

43. The Commission may decide to stress the utility of providing a forum where members can share experience, identify best practices, discuss programmes that work and those that do not, and gain a better understanding of the problems that they must address.

44. The Commission may wish to decide that the outcomes of its annual examination of special themes as part of the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation should endeavour to reflect significant policy developments and concrete recommendations for action.

D. Keynote speakers

45. **The Commission may wish to endorse the use of keynote speakers to promote an interactive dialogue on a given topic.**

E. Interactions with other commissions, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies

46. **The Commission may wish to decide to reaffirm the importance and utility of an ongoing exchange of views and information with the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, particularly by means of the annual meeting of the Bureau of the Commission with the Bureau of the Council. The Commission may wish to request the Bureau to keep its members informed of important developments in this regard.**

47. **The Commission may wish to continue its practice of selecting, as appropriate, special themes, keeping in mind the work programmes of other functional commissions and entities of the United Nations system.**

48. **The Commission may wish to strengthen its links with other functional commissions. Collaboration may be increased between their respective Bureaux, particularly in the context of the integrated and coordinated implementation of, and follow-up to, the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.**

49. **Bearing in mind paragraph 52 of General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, in which the Assembly invited the United Nations regional commissions in collaboration with other regional and subregional organizations and processes, as appropriate, to contribute, within their mandates, to the review of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, the Commission may wish to continue to enhance the regional commissions' contributions, in particular to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation.**

Notes

[1] E/CONF.60/19 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), annex I, sect. I.A.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7*, (E/1995/27), chap. I, sect. B, decision 1995/1; ibid., annex I, sect. I.C.

[5] Ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 5* (E/2004/25), chap. I, sect. B, decision 2004/2.

[6] General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.